

Further Notes on the American Taxa of *Campsomeris* (Hymenoptera: Scoliidae)

J. CHESTER BRADLEY *

Seven years ago I initiated a revisionary study of the subgeneric division of the American species of *Campsomeris* (Bradley, 1957). At that time the division of that genus was not in a satisfactory state so far as the fauna of any part of the world was concerned, and my paper was a preliminary attempt to bring some order into the classification of the American species; also to point out apparent relationships with Indo-Australasian groups that Dr. J. G. Betrem had previously established. These Old World taxa needed much more discriminating study than had then been given them.

In the intervening years Dr. Betrem has completed a much more intensive study of the generic and subgeneric classification of the Indo-Australasian species of *Campsomeris*, employing structural characters that had previously escaped attention. It is expected that this will be published during 1964 in the *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie*. Since July, 1961, Dr. Betrem, working with me here at Cornell University, has been extending his studies of these genera to the Ethiopian fauna, and now is beginning to fit the American taxa into his classification.

The results show that typical *Campsomeris* is the only subgenus represented in both hemispheres; it is represented in the Old World only by the section *Sericocampsomeris* Betrem, 1941, from China, the Philippines, Eastern India, and the East Indies. *Dielis* occurs only in America, the fact now having been discovered that its type-species, instead of being Australian, is the North American *C. plumipes* (Drury).

In my 1957 paper I listed the species and subspecies belonging to each taxon. By mistake I included two manuscript names for forms that I am now describing, in order to establish the *nomina nuda*.

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It was not my intention to include all the synonymous nominal species, but only those that were not already well-known, to which I wished to draw attention, or of which I wished to confirm the synonymy. I have now added a few more; but neither publication lists all synonymized names.

This paper follows along, page by page, with my 1957 paper, indicating in sequence the changes, additions, and corrections that should now be made.

P. 69 Eliminate "Subgenus CAMPSOMERIELLA Betrem" and its species groups. Substitute in its place:

Subgenus DIELIS Saussure and Sichel, 1864

Type-species: *Scolia radula* Fabr., 1775 [= *Sphex plumipes* Drury, 1770] = *Campsomeris plumipes* (Drury) Viereck, 1916.

Dr. Betrem (1962) has shown that the type of *Dielis* is the American *Scolia radula* Fabr., not the Australian *Tiphia radula* Fabr. as had been thought. The species listed below therefore belong to *Dielis*. He regards *Campsomeriella* as a different, wholly Old-World subgenus.

I. Group of *C. plumipes* (Drury)

Replace the list of species with the following:

1. *C. chilensis* (Sauss.) Bradley [= *similaris* Rohwer] (should have been marked "new synonymy"). 2. *C. dorsata* (Fabr.) Bradley [= *Sc. haematogastra* Perty = *Colpa rubida* Lep. = *Elis pygmaea* Schrottky = *Sc. reversa* Schulz.], 3. *C. plumipes* (Drury) Viereck [= *Sc. radula* Fabr. = *Sc. quadricincta* Klug] with subspecies: *fossulana* (Fabr.) Bradley, confluenta (Say) Bradley, 4. *C. tolteca* (Sauss.) Bradley, with var. *dives* Provancher, 5. *C. trifasciata* (Fabr.) Bradley [= *Colpa alexandri* Lep.] with its subspecies *nassauensis* Bradley, 6. *C. whitelyi* Kirby (should not have been marked "new combination").

P. 70 *Campsomeris pilipes* (Saussure)

Dr. Betrem advises me that this species must form a new subgenus of its own, which will be described in due course.

Groups I and II of *Dielis* as listed on p. 70 will become endemic Indo-Australasian subgenera. True *Dielis* is limited to the New World. Its second species group is:

II. Group of *C. pseudonyma* (Schulz)

Distribution: Bahamas, Brazil, and Paraguay.

List of Species

1. *C. auripilis* (Fox) Bradley, 2. *C. bahamensis* n. sp., 3. *C. pseudonyma* (Schulz) Bradley [= *smithii* (Fox)].

Campsomeris (Dielis) bahamensis n. sp.

♀. Head and thorax black, immaculate, except for an indistinct yellowish fleck on each side of the pronotum and, in the holotype and some others, the metanotum with a median yellow spot; legs piceous, the hind tarsi reddish; abdomen orange-yellow, the following black: vertical surface of t. 2(1), basal band (about $\frac{1}{3}$) on t. 3(2) and 4(3), each produced medially, flecks on 4(3); last t. darker; st. 3(2) and 4(3) piceous, except the apex of each side yellow. All vestiture dark orange to coppery except coppery brown on last t. and the abdominal fringes light golden yellow; no tomentum on thorax. Vestiture of front, occiput, and anterior part of the dorsum dense and erect. Tibial spurs ferruginous. Wings yellowish, somewhat smoky beyond the cells.

Disc of clyp. finely p. around its margins; sp. fr. closely, finely p.; v. coarse p., only a few p. behind the oc.

Mesosc. coarsely p., imp. and shining medially; disc of scut. p. around its lateral anterior edges, imp. and shining medially; metan. p. but not densely. Ar. h. m. tufted, densely p., sharply margined behind, acute medially; a.h.l. densely p., tufted; ar. p. narrowly, densely, p. above and laterally; a.l. punctate and setose except for a small median area on the anterolateral margin; the longer hind tibial spur long and slender, blunt but not spatulate.

Length 17 mm.

Holotype: Bahama Islands: Crooked Island, 20 Febr. (Greenway—Museum of Comparative Zoology).

Paratypes: Bahama Islands: Crooked Island, 8 ♀ (Greenway—Museum of Comparative Zoology); 2 ♀, Mar. '34 (Utowana Expedition—M. C. Z.); Fortune Island, 7 ♀, 21 Febr. '33 (Greenway—M. C. Z.); Inagua Island, 1 ♀, July '38 (McLean and Shreve—M. C. Z.), 1 ♀, 27 Febr. '33 (M. C. Z.); Long Island, Simmon's, 3 ♀, July (M. C. Z.); Acklin's Island, Gold Rock, 1 ♀, 6 Mar. '09 (W. W. Worthington—Carnegie Museum).

P. 71 XANTHOCAMPSOMERIS Bradley

Dr. Betrem, not surprisingly, finds that our American species of *Xanthocampsomeris* are subgenerically different from the Indo-Australasian forms. He has placed the latter in the typical section of a new subgenus. Therefore eliminate "1. Group of *C. aurulenta* (Smith)" and the discussion that follows it.

At present we will not divide *Xanthocampsomeris* into species groups, although distinctions exist that will eventually require division.

In the list of species, the only change is to indicate *yucatanensis* as a nomen nudum, instead of with Rohwer as author.

Campsomeris completa yucatanensis subsp. n.

1957 *Campsomeris completa yucatanensis* Bradley, nomen nudum, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 83: 71.

♀. The female differs from the female of *completa* Rohwer in that t. 3(2) and usually t. 2(1), sometimes t. 4(3) have separated triangular yellow spots, rarely barely attingent. It differs from the females of *tricincta* Fabr. and *fulvohirta* Cresson in having st. 3(2) and 4(3) entirely black.

A. p. sloping gradually into the a. h., which is evenly p. throughout, without tomentum. T. 4(3) with an apical yellow band, usually narrowly interrupted medially. L. 15-16 m.

The paratypes are like the type except that one has the spots on t. 4(3) and two have those on t. 2(1) slightly fused.

Yucatan. 6 ♀, holotype and 5 paratypes (Gaumer—British Museum) Holotype, labelled with my red holotype label, and 4

paratypes, labelled with my blue paratype labels, all in the British Museum. One paratype retained in Cornell University.

P. 72 The first group of *Pygodasis* should be group of *C. quadrimaculata* (Fabr.).

P. 73 List of Species

It should have been noted that it was new synonymy to list *C. fossor* (Sauss.) and *C. talpa* (Sauss.) as synonyms of *C. bistrimaculata* (not *bistrimaculata*) (Lep.); species No. 3, *quadrinotata* should be listed as a synonym of No. 2, *C. quadrimaculata*, of which it is an infrasubspecific form; species No. 5, *vittata* had already been placed in *Campsomeris* by me in 1945.

The footnote requires modification: Bradley (in press) has shown that "Jamaica" surely refers to Jamaica, Long Island, and that *quadrinotata* is an infrasubspecific form of *quadrimaculata*, the older name.

II. Group of *C. ephippium* (Say)

Scolia bisignata Packard, 1st Report Peabody Academy of Sciences, 1869, p. 81, ♀, from Quito, Ecuador, is a junior synonym of *Campsomeris* (*Pygodasis*) *ephippium wagneriana* (Sauss.), new synonymy. I have seen the holotype, a unique ♀, in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. It bears a mss. label (probably Packard's) "*Scolia bisignata* Pack. Quito, Orton" and a red printed label "Type 500." By a *lapsus calami* Dalla Torre credited this nominal species to Smith instead of Packard. The subspecies *wagneriana* was described only from the male sex, so that Packard's holotype of *bisignata* is also the female allotype of *wagneriana*.

Scolia petiti Guérin in Duperry. Voy. Coquille, Zool. 1838, v. 2, p. 249, is a synonym of *Campsomeris* (*Pygodasis*) *ephippium ephippium* (Say) as noted long ago by Saussure and Sichel and by me (1945, p. 18) where I referred to its types. The male in the Paris Museum, the male in the Genoa Museum, and the female in the Munich Museum, each labelled "type" and

"Mex" are syntypes. I hereby designate the male in Paris "lectotype."

According to van der Vecht (1957, p. 25) there are two more syntypes of *petitii* in the Leiden Museum.

P. 74 Subgenus AELOCAMPSOMERIS Bradley

P. 74 In the list of species of the subgenus *Aelocampsomeris*, No. 3 should read "*C. variegata* (Fabr.) Bradley."

Section CAMPSOMERIS Guérin *

P. 75 List of Species

1. *C. atrata* (Fabr.) Bequaert, 2. *peregrina* (Lep.) Betrem [= *regina* (Sauss.), = *regalis* (Sichel)], 3. *regifica* Bradley, 4. *vitripennis* (Smith) Bradley [= *infuscata* (Lep.) Bradley, = *subobscura* (Smith) Bradley, = *luciflua* Bradley, all syn. novae].

Campsomeris (*Campsomeris*) *vitripennis* (Smith)

- 1845 *Colpa infuscata* Lep. ♂, but described as ♀. Hist. nat. ins. Hymen. v. 3, p. 537, syn. nova; nec *Scolia infuscata* Klug, 1832.
- 1855 *Scolia subobscura* Smith, Cat. hymen. ins. in Brit. mus., p. 102, new name for *Colpa infuscata* Lep., nec *Scolia infuscata* Klug, 1832, syn. nova.
- 1855 *Scolia vitripennis* Smith, ♂, loc. cit., p. 108.
- 1864 *Elis* (*Dielis*) *infuscata* Sauss. and Sich., incorrectly re-described as a ♀. Cat. esp. ancien gen. *Scolia*, p. 215. (Species unknown to those authors.)
- 1864 *Elis* (*Dielis*) *vitripennis* Sauss. and Sich., ♂. Loc. cit., p. 216.
- 1927 *Campsomeris lucida* Bradley, ♀. An. Soc. cient. Argent. 103: 168 (a misidentification).
- 1940 *Campsomeris luciflua* Bradley, ♀. Loc. cit., 130: 10. Syn. nova.
- 1957 *Campsomeris* (*Campsomeris*) *vitripennis* Bradley. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 83: 75.

* Guérin described *Campsomeris* as a subgenus of *Scolia*, therefore retained *atrata* in *Scolia*.

Lepeletier gave this species the name *Colpa infuscata* in the year 1845. He thought that he was describing a female, but his holotype is a male. This led Saussure and Sichel, who naturally had never seen any such female, to retain it as a species apart from *vitripennis*, although placing it in adjacent position. Smith regarded *infuscata* Lep. as a secondary homonym of *Scolia infuscata* Klug, and changed the name to *subobscura*, but Saussure and Sichel did not adopt that change, because they did not accept the secondary synonymy.

Smith, never having seen Lepeletier's type of *infuscata*, was also misled in regard to its sex. He redescribed the true male as a new species, *vitripennis*, in the same publication in which he had proposed the name *subobscura* to replace *infuscata*.

There are two reasons why we may and must continue to use the name *vitripennis*: In the first place, since *subobscura* and *vitripennis* are of the same date, and no reviser has selected between them, I, now, as first reviser, choose *vitripennis*. The second reason is that since the synonymy of *subobscura* and *vitripennis* is new synonymy, and *subobscura* has not been used as a valid name for more than a century, the Code now forbids its resurrection.

P. 75 LISSOCAMPSOMERIS Bradley

P. 76 In listing *brasiliانا* (Sauss.) and *gerstaeckeri* (Sauss.) as synonyms of *argentea* (Hal.), I should have noted that this was new synonymy.

TENEBROMERIS Betrem

Dr. Betrem (1963) finds that the resemblance between his Indo-Australasian subgenus *Lacvicampsomeris* and the rare Brazilian species *tenebrica* (not *tenebricus*) are due to convergence, and has erected a new subgenus *Tenebromeris* for the latter species.

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A New Species of Mexican Ancylocera with Records of Others (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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In the synopsis of the genus *Ancylocera* in Mexico (Chemsak, 1963, *Jour. Kansas Ent. Soc.* 36: 104-109), seven species are listed for that country. Specimens are rare enough in collections to warrant the following description of a very distinctive new species and the reporting of new records of other previously described species.

Ancylocera parkeri Chemsak, new species

Male: Form narrow, elongate; shining, elytra red, abdomen reddish, pronotum red with black, longitudinal dorsal and ventral stripes, head, appendages, and meso- and metasternum black. Head coarsely, confluent punctate, pubescence sparse, short, erect, depression between antennal tubercles deep; antennae slender, shorter than the body, basal segments slightly broadened, not prominently produced apically, eleventh segment elongate, appendiculate, longer than tenth segment, segments almost impunctate, pubescence obsolete, segments carinate from apex of fourth segment to appendiculation of eleventh. Pronotum less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, apex and base slightly constricted, sides sinuate; disk slightly inflated dorsally near